

REMARKS

This Amendment is filed in response to the Office Action dated August 12, 2005, which has a shortened statutory period set to expire November 12, 2005.

Cited Art Is Non-Analogous Art To Invention

Applicant's invention relates to data viewing on generic client software, such as web browsers. Specification, page 1, paragraph [0003]. The Office Action cites two references, both references relating to ultrasound processing systems. Unfortunately, neither reference teaches anything about configuring generic client software.

As stated in MPEP 904.01(c), the determination of what arts are analogous to a particular claimed invention depends on the necessary essential function or utility of the subject matter covered by the claims. Applicant submits that the necessary essential function or utility of the subject matter covered by Claims 1-14 and 17-25 relates to the configuring of generic software. Because neither cited reference discloses or suggests how generic client software can be configured, Applicant submits that these references are non-analogous and thus should not be used in a rejection of the claims.

Irrespective Of Whether The Cited Art Is Analogous Art, Claims 1-14, 17-25 Are Patentable Over The Cited Art

Claim 1 recites:

A data display system implemented by configuring generic client software to resemble a portion of a display window associated with custom client software, the data display system comprising:

a data display frame configured to display a current data record; and

a data list frame configured to display a first set of data identifiers and having a

current data identifier marker for indicating a current data identifier corresponding to the current data record,

wherein the data display frame and the data list frame facilitate accessing server software over a wide area network, and wherein the data display frame and the data list frame are synchronized over the wide area network.

Applicant respectfully submits that neither Weisman nor Yu, individually or in combination, disclose or suggest the recited system. Specifically, neither reference discloses or suggests configuring generic client software to resemble a portion of a display window associated with custom client software. FIGURE 1 is shown below to better appreciate the advantages of the recited system.

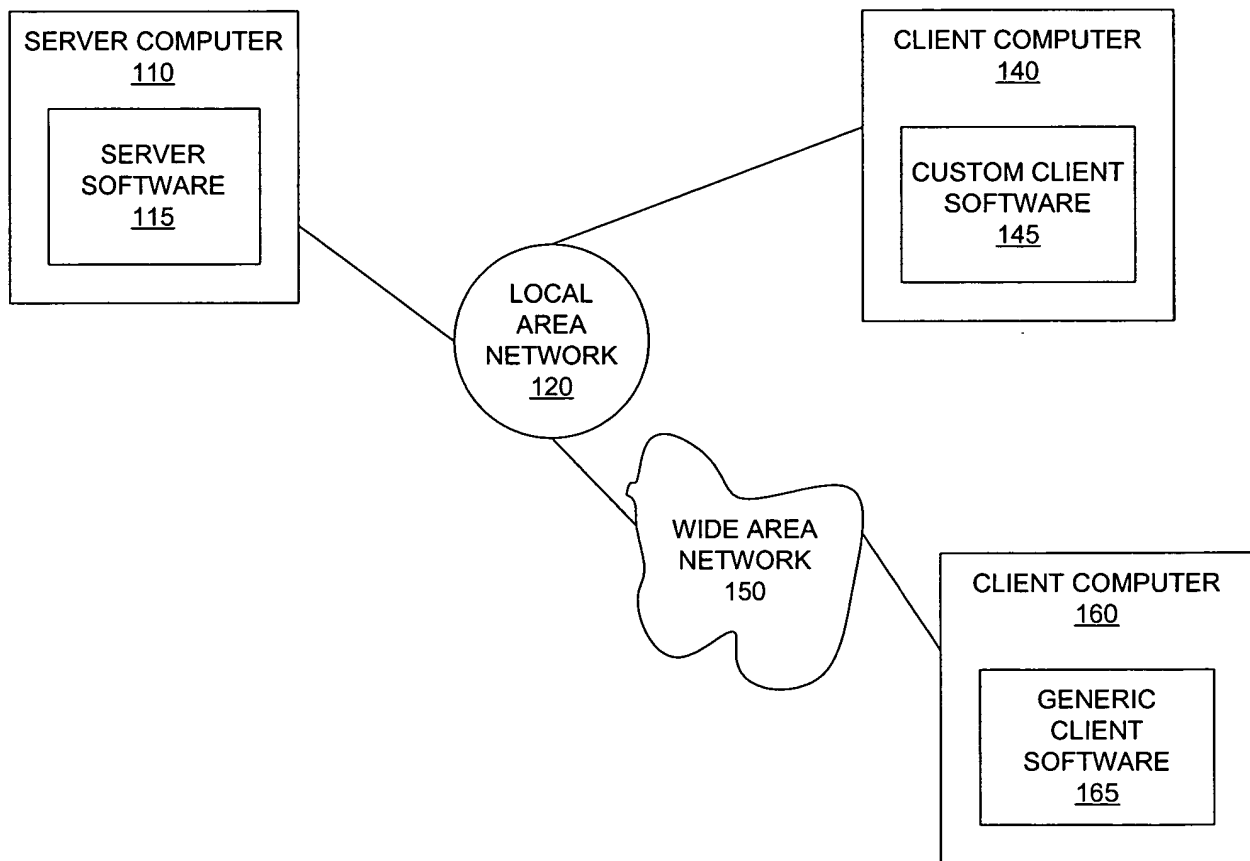


FIGURE 1

As taught by Applicant in the Specification,

[0012] Many computer users require access to data records from server software 115 from different computers. For example, an employee may need to access data records from server software 115 while traveling. For example, in Fig. 1, client computer 160 may be located in a different city than server computer 110 and client computer 140. Access to server computer 110 from client computer 160 is generally limited by the bandwidth of wide area network 150. Furthermore, the specific software such as custom client software 145 may not be available on client computer 160. Therefore, server software 115 is often configured to support use of generic client software 165. In general, generic client software 165 contacts server software 115 and receives computer instructions, which configures generic client software 165 to operate with server software 115 using industry standard protocols such as HTTP and JavaScript.

[0013] However, several issues cause difficulties in replicating the features of custom client software 145 using generic client software 165. One issue is the slow speed of wide area network 150 compared to local area network 120. For example, in most implementations of custom client software 145, all the data identifiers are transmitted to custom client software 145. Thus, custom client software 145 allows a user to easily scan through portions of the data identifiers to locate a desired data record. However, the latency caused by transferring a large list of data identifiers using wide area network 150 may be unacceptable.

[0014] Another issue is due to the static nature of generic client software 165. Specifically, generic client software 165 generally requests specific data pages, such as a web page, from server software 115 using a uniform resource locator (URL). Server software 115 processes the request from generic client software 165 and sends a data page for generic client software to display. The data pages may include links (embedded URLs), which can be selected to request another data page. Thus, for example some web

based email systems display a subset of the list of email message headers as links, which can be selected to display a corresponding email message in place of the email message headers. However, conventional configurations of generic client software 165 can not replicate the dual display areas typical of custom client software 145. Hence, there is a need for a method for configuring generic client software to provide the features of custom client software using industry standard protocols.

[0015] Accordingly, generic client software, such as web browsers, is configured to allow different display frames to be synchronized in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The synchronization provided by the present invention allows common custom client software features, such as a current data identifier marker and synchronized data list viewing to be implemented. Specifically, in one embodiment of the present invention a data display system is implemented by configuring generic client software. The data display system includes a data display frame and a data list frame. The data display frame is configured to display a current data record. The data list frame is configured to display a set of data identifiers and a current data identifier marker. The current data identifier marker indicates the current data identifier which corresponds to the current data record. The data display system can also include a parent frame that contains both the data display frame and the data list frame, as well as, variables and command scripts for viewing and manipulating the data records.

The Office Action states that Weisman, col. 4, lines 62-67, teaches configuring generic client software to implement the data display system. However, this passage of Weisman merely teaches that an echocardiography system/method may take the form of program code. Therefore, this passage neither discloses nor suggests configuring generic client software to resemble a

portion of a display window associated with custom client software, as recited in Claim 1.

The Office Action states that Weisman, col. 5, line 43 to col. 6, line 21 teaches the data list frame. Applicant traverses this characterization. Specifically, the frame identifications described by Weisman in this passage are used to synchronize the subframes of the digitized video images captured during an R-wave event. Weisman does not teach that these frame identifications are displayed in a data list frame. Indeed, the screen display shots shown in Figs. 5-10 do not include the frame identifications as part of a data list frame. Therefore, Applicant submits that Weisman also fails to disclose or suggest the recited data list frame.

Yu fails to remedy the above-described deficiencies of Weisman. For example, Yu teaches that each ultrasound device comprises a program that communicates with other ultrasound devices according to an ultrasound information exchange protocol. Col. 2, lines 41-44. This program can include a lower protocol layer program for receiving and sending data across an ultrasound information bus. Col. 2, lines 49-53. By using an ultrasound information exchange protocol (UIEP), any ultrasound device manufacturer can readily generate application layer code capable of communicating with other manufacturers' ultrasound devices across the ultrasound information bus. Col. 2, lines 63-67. Thus, Yu teaches a system in which each ultrasound device includes the equivalent of custom client software, not the generic client software recited in the claims.

The Office Action admits that Weisman fails to teach that the data display frame and the data list frame can facilitate accessing server software over a wide area network as well as the data display and data list frames being synchronized over a wide area network. The Office Action states that Yu teaches

this limitation in col. 4, lines 45-60, col. 15, lines 50-65, and col. 18, lines 26-46. Applicants traverse this characterization. These passages refer to synchronizing intrinsic and extrinsic parameters, not data display and data list frames. Therefore, Applicant submits that Yu fails to disclose or suggest these limitations.

Because Weisman and Yu, even in combination, fail to disclose or suggest multiple recited limitations, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 1.

Claims 2-13 depend from Claim 1 and therefore are patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 1. Based on those reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 2-13.

Moreover, Claim 2 recites a parent frame including the data display frame and the data list frame. The Office Action cites Weisman, col. 5, lines 43-55 as teaching this limitation. Applicant traverses this characterization. This passage states that each frame stored in mass storage/RAM consists of four subframes. Specifically, each logical frame is divided into four logical quadrants of size $H/2$ by $W/2$. Applicant submits that these subframes do not teach the recited data display frame and the data list frame. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 2.

Moreover, Claim 4 recites a next button associated with a next command script. The Office Action cites Weisman, col. 4, lines 53-61 as teaching this limitation. Applicant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches nothing about a next button. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 4.

Moreover, Claim 5 recites a previous button associated with a previous command script. The Office Action cites Weisman,

col. 4, lines 53-61 as teaching this limitation. Applicant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches nothing about a previous button. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 5.

Moreover, Claim 6 recites that the next command script is configured to request a new current data record. The Office Action cites Weisman, col. 5, lines 43-55 as teaching this limitation. Applicant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches nothing about the next command script. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 6.

Moreover, Claim 7 recites that the next command script is also configured to update the current data identifier marker. The Office Action cites Weisman, col. 6, lines 1-12 as teaching this limitation. Applicant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches nothing about the next command script. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 7.

Moreover, Claim 8 recites that the next command script is also configured to request a second set of data identifiers when the current data record corresponds to a last data identifier in the first set of data identifiers. The Office Action cites no passage to support this rejection. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 8.

Moreover, Claim 9 recites that the current data identifier marker is an arrow. The Office Action cites no passage to support this rejection. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 9.

Moreover, Claim 10 recites that the current data identifier marker is signified by highlighting the current data identifier. The Office Action cites Weisman, col. 7, lines 40-50. Applicant

traverses this characterization. This passage teaches that during processing of an image a non-linear gray scale transformation is performed. This gray scale transformation has nothing to do with a current data identifier marker or highlighting a current data identifier. Therefore, Applicants request further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 10.

Moreover, Claim 11 recites that the data list frame includes a set of status markers for the set of data identifiers. The Office Action cites Weisman, col. 6, lines 1-12 as teaching this limitation. Applicant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches that a frame identifier is stored in a list of frame identifiers. These frame identifiers are not status markers for a set of data identifiers. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 11.

Moreover, Claim 12 recites that the data display system is an email client. The Office Action states that this limitation is a design choice. Applicant traverses this characterization. Neither Weisman nor Yu have anything to do with an email client. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 12.

Moreover, Claim 13 recites that the generic client software is a web browser. The Office Action states that this limitation is a design choice. Applicant traverses this characterization. Neither Weisman nor Yu have anything to do with a web browser. Therefore, Applicant requests further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 13.

Claim 14 recites:

A method of configuring generic client software to synchronize a first frame with a second frame, the method comprising:

creating a parent frame containing the first frame and the second frame, wherein the first and second frames resemble a portion of a display window created using custom client software;
storing a plurality of commands for the first frame and the second frame in the parent frame;
storing a plurality of variables for the first frame and the second frame in the parent frame;
displaying a first set of data identifiers in the first frame; and
placing a current data record identifier next to a current data identifier corresponding to the current data record,
wherein storing the plurality of commands and variables allows synchronization of the first and second frames being sent over a wide area network.

As discussed above, Weisman and Yu, either individually or in combination, teach nothing about configuring generic client software. The Office Action cites Weisman, col. 5, lines 43-55 as teaching that the first and second frames resemble a portion of a display window created using custom client software. Applicant traverses this characterization. This passage teaches that each frame saved in mass storage/RAM consists of four subframes. Weisman explicitly stresses that entire frames (not quads) are transferred from the host memory to the display driver. Col. 6, lines 54-57. Therefore, Weisman does not disclose or suggest the recited parent frame, which resembles a portion of a display window created using custom client software.

The Office Action also cites Weisman, col. 4, lines 37-52 as teaching storing a plurality of variables for the first and second frames in the parent frame. Applicant submits that this passage fails to teach anything about variables.

Further, the Office Action cites Weisman, col. 5, line 43 to col. 6, line 21 as teaching the steps of displaying a first set of data identifiers and placing a current data record

identifier next to a current data identifier. Applicant traverses this characterization. A frame taught by Weisman does not include a set of data identifiers, much less an identifier placed next to the current data record.

Yet further, the Office Action cites Yu, col. 4, lines 45-60, col. 15, lines 50-65, and col. 18, lines 26-46 as teaching storing the plurality of commands and variables to allow synchronization of the first and second frames being sent over a wide area network. Applicant submits that these passages fail to disclose or suggest how commands and variables can allow synchronization of the first and second frames over the wide area network.

Because Weisman and Yu, even when combined, fail to disclose or suggest multiple limitations, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 14.

Claims 17-25 depend from Claim 14 and therefore are patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 14. Based on those reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 17-25.

As noted in the Office Action, Claims 17-25 contain similar limitations to those set forth in Claims 2-13. Therefore, Applicant submits that Claims 17-25 are further patentable for substantially the same reasons set forth with respect to Claims 2-13.

CONCLUSION

Claims 1-14 and 17-25 are pending in the present Application. Applicants respectfully request allowance of these claims.

If there are any questions, please telephone the undersigned at 408-451-5907 to expedite prosecution of this case.

Respectfully submitted,



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